

Missiskoui



Standard.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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NO. 25.

POETRY.

THE SHARPENING OF THE SABRE.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Burning thoughts within me call
For the good old brand I wore,
Hand the sabre from the wall—
Let me try its weight once more,
Bring the sharpening-stone to me,
Sharp must my sabre be.

Sabre, thou didst look so dull,
Under dust and spider-net!
Ah, thou shalt be beautiful!
With the blood of foemen yet!
Turn, boy, turn the stone for me,
Sharper must my sabre be.

Come and fill this faithful hand,
Be again my own true sword,
Till the lost, lost Fatherland
Shall be rescued and restored.
Turn, boy, turn the stone for me,
Sharper must my sabre be.

For the sacred German realm,
For our honor trodden low,
Sabre! strike through shield and helm
One good blow, a mighty blow!
Turn, boy, turn the stone for me,
Sharper must my sabre be.

Brothers, win the banner back!
We must earn the death of men,
Brothers, win the banner back!
I shall die contented then.
Turn, boy, turn the stone for me,
Sharper must my sabre be.

SUMMARY.

New York, September 1.
Heartless Villainy.—A respectable-looking woman applied to the sitting magistrate for a warrant under the following circumstances—

She stated that her name was Margaret Johnson, and that she had just arrived in the ship John Linton, for the purpose of recovering property to the amount of upwards of £900 sterling, stolen from her at Manchester by two persons of the name of Christopher Edgerton and Henry Quin, (the former her brother-in-law,) during her absence in Ireland. On her return from that country to England, she ascertained who had taken her goods, comprising plate, jewellery, and household furniture, and not wishing to subject her relative to a criminal process, she agreed to his overtures for their recovery. He with the assistance of his accomplice Quin, however, managed to get on board the ship Marengo with the property, and set sail for America, seven days before the John Linton. Fortune sometimes favors the injured, and the John Linton has now been in a week, whilst the other vessel is now only reported below. The magistrate granted the poor woman a warrant immediately, and sent Bower with it to serve on the parties. He arrested and got from them, the whole of the goods, which were placed in the public store at Staten Island.

CHURCH MUSIC.—Some mischievous wag having greased the spectacles of a clerk of the church, the latter, on attempting to give out the hymn, imagining that his eye sight was failing him exclaimed with his usual twang:

"My eyes are blind, I cannot see."

The people mistaking this for a part of the hymn, began immediately to sing it; whereupon the clerk wishing to correct them continued:

"I cannot see at all."

Which being also sung, he bawled out with somewhat less monotony:

"Indeed my eyes are very blind."

This being sung, too, the clerk, out of all patience exclaimed:

"The devil's in you all."

As this appeared to rhyme very well, the singer finished the stanza;

"My eyes are blind, I cannot see."

I cannot see at all,

Indeed my eyes are very blind,

The d—l's in you all."

Rick and Comfortable.—One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut, tells the following story:

"When I first came here to settle, about forty years ago, I told my wife I wanted to be rich. She said she did not want to be rich, all she wanted was enough to make her 'comfortable.' I went to work, and cleared up my land, I've worked hard ever since; and have got rich, as rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they all have got good farms. And my wife aint comfortable yet."

Last month, Pope Gregory visited the Irish College at Rome, and was received by the Right Reverend Dr. M'Gettigan,

of Raphoe, and the Rev. Mr. Cullen, Superior of the College. He prayed before the relics of St. Patrick, and, ascending the throne, allowed the students to kiss his foot.—*Limerick Times.*—*Bad enough.*

It is affirmed that Napoleon, during the eleven years of his reign, sacrificed to his ambition 5,490,000 men which surpasses the number which the civil wars carried off during three centuries; comprising the reigns of John, Charles V, Charles VI, Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, and Henry IV. In the last year of his reign, Napoleon levied independently of the National Guard, 1,300,000, which is more than 100,000 per month.

POLITICAL.

From the London Times of the 21st July.
LETTERS ON THE CANADAS.

NO. IV.

TO MR. JOSEPH HUME AND JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Upper and Lower Canada Land Companies are another strong hold and increasing resource of British influence and power, on the overthrow of which you are as intently bent as on that of the Legislative Councils. Hence your 'alliance' party in Upper Canada demand the 'extinction of all monopolizing land companies,' and the majority of the Lower Canada Assembly charge the British Parliament with having 'sanctioned the sale of lands belonging to this province to several individuals using the title of the 'British North American Land Company,' and thereby have taxed this colony, contrary to the most important and indisputable of the birth-rights of British subjects.'—These Frenchmen then employ a long paragraph of declamation on this 'unconstitutional taxation,' and 'equally unconstitutional application of said tax,' this 'destruction of the political independence of the people,' &c., and conclude by demanding 'the immediate repeal of the act passed in favor of said Land Company.' The speech of Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 16th May, contains a repetition of this bombast of the Lower Canada House of Assembly. But whence this hostility to the Canadian Land Companies? Not on account of their mode of managing their affairs, for no one has attempted to impugn the honorable and liberal character of their proceedings. Not on account of their obstructing the improvement of the country, for it is notorious, and can be denied by none, that those companies have added much to the value and brightening prospects of the Canadas, by making their climate and resources better known in this country, by directing thither thousands of British emigrants, many of whom have already risen above the poverty that pressed upon them in their native land, and are rising to easy competence, and in instances not a few to wealthy independence, by setting tens of thousands of acres of excellent land—by expending large sums of money in making roads, erecting machinery, villages, &c.—by inspiring English capitalists with confidence to make Canadian investments—and by contributing incidentally to increase the commerce between Great Britain and the Canadas. But all these facts are so many objections with you and your partisans against the Canada and British American Land Companies, because the salutary operations of these companies all bear ultimately upon one point—the increase of British property, of British principles, of British influence and power in the Canadas, and the consequent defeat of the French nationality, and 'purely democratic' schemes.

The 'Canada company,' which has large tracts of excellent land in Upper Canada, was incorporated by royal charter and act of Parliament in 1826. The 'British American Land company' was incorporated as late as 1834; it has already purchased several townships of valuable land in the southern parts of Lower Canada. The former has become too firmly established in both its operations and character to be affected by your attacks; the beneficial and popular, though infant, operations of the latter excite the principal terror and opposition of the 'nationality,' and anti-immigration Frenchmen of Lower Canada. Your objections and declamations, however, are directed equally against the titles and objects of both companies; and on account of their incorporation and the sale of certain waste lands of the Crown to them, you have sought to disaffect the Canadas towards the British Government. Allow me, then, to disabuse the British public on this point also.

Your principal charge is that the King and British Parliament have violated the constitutional rights of the colonists by disposing of tracts of waste lands of the Crown, because you say, 'these lands belong to the Canadas.' This act the Assembly of Lower Canada calls 'a virtual dissolution of the constitution, for the consequences of which it cannot answer,' and modestly declares 'that the people of the old colonies, now the United States of North America, however much they were aggrieved by attempts at unconstitutional taxation, had much less to complain of on the score of executive usurpation than the people of this province.' Now, Sire, how does it appear that the waste lands of the Crown are the property of the Canadas? Did not the whole of those colonies once belong to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland? No one can deny this. It thence follows that those parts of the Canadas which the King has given to the colonists or colonial legislatures still belong to the British Crown. Have these lands, then been given to the Canadas by any order of the King's Government? No.

Have they been given by even a resolution of any branch of the British Government? No. Does any provincial charter of the constitutional act of 1791, which established legislatures in the Canadas, concede these lands to the colonies? No. The very act which authorises the colonists to elect representatives to legislate for them, recognises the authority of his Majesty to dispose of these lands as he pleases; and it is no more a violation of the constitution for his Majesty, (and especially by an act of the Imperial Parliament) to dispose of these lands to individuals or companies than it is for Mr. Papineau to sit in the House of Assembly. It is as much a subversion of the constitution to infringe the prerogative of the crown, as it is to infringe the right of the colonists. Both are equally recognized and established by law. The 'property of the Canadas' is that which the constitution has placed at the disposal of the local Legislatures; the property of the crown is that which the constitution has placed at the disposal of his Majesty. There were no Legislatures in the colonies until a royal charter or act of the Imperial Parliament created them. Those Legislatures, therefore, possess no power which was not given them by the act which created them, or by some subsequent acts of paramount authority. If the titles of the Canadian land companies are not valid, then not an individual in either of the Canadas has a valid title to a foot of land.

But you will not probably reply (as your Canadian confederates have often contended)—that 'these crown lands were worth very little forty years ago, but by the industry and enterprise of the colonists they have been rendered valuable: therefore they are the rightful property of the colonists.' I answer, the increased value of property in the colonies does not annihilate the rights of the crown any more than it annihilates the rights of an individual. The increased value of the land enclosed in Hyde Park, occasioned principally by the industry and enterprise of the citizens of London during the last 200 years, does not transfer the title or right to that property from the crown to them. It is true that the crown lands in the Canadas were of little value forty years ago; it is also true that the lands of individuals were of as little value. It is likewise true, that whilst the value of crown lands has been increased by the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants, the value of their lands has been equally increased by the protection, and encouragement, and expenditures of the crown and the British Parliament. With how much propriety therefore might the British Government say to your 'purely democratic' Canadian confederates—'Most of you were worth nothing when you settled in the Canadas—all you possess you have acquired under the constitution of Government which you are now endeavoring to destroy—to many of you lands were given with mercy: paying a few shilling office fee; we have protected your lives, property, and commerce—we have expended large sums of money in maintaining a government amongst you, in erecting fortifications, and making improvements—you ought now to contribute something to reimburse those expenditures.' But the British Government demands no such return. It has even given up to the colonial Legislatures revenues which were formerly under its own control.

But whatever accession may have been made to the value of the crown lands in the Canadas by the labour of the inhabitants, your French constituents have no claim to the benefit or credit of it. They have never thought of going beyond the old French seigniories, and have contributed no more to the improvement or increased value of crown lands than to the settlement

of New South Wales. As well then might the inhabitants of Guernsey talk about 'unconstitutional taxation' as the French 'nationality' of Lower Canada. But how does it appear that selling a quantity of waste lands of the crown is 'taxation' at all? What tax does it impose upon a single individual of any British colony? Does it not, on the contrary, contribute to the settlement of these wild lands, and add to the value of landed property in the colony generally, and especially when it is known and considered that every farthing of the proceeds of the sales of these lands is expended in the Canadas? Even in the United States the public lands in the different States are not granted or disposed of by the local legislatures, but by the General (or Imperial) government.

How groundless, therefore, are your vapourings about 'unconstitutional taxation,' 'violation of the constitution,' &c. The object of them, however, is sufficiently obvious—namely, to establish in the Canadas (to use your own words) 'a government purely democratic.'

What then would I ask of his Majesty's government and the Imperial Parliament in this state of Canadian affairs? I would ask nothing for Upper Canada but an opportunity for the people to express their wishes as to a monarchical or republican government, by electing representatives for that purpose. They have never been appealed to on the subject, as were the French *habitants* of Lower Canada in 1834. I ask that the people of Upper Canada may not be labelled, but that they may be permitted to speak for themselves. Is this request or proposition unreasonable?

In behalf of my fellow subjects and countrymen who speak the English language in Lower Canada, I ask, as they have often asked, that their relation to the British government may not be changed, by the transfer of the royal prerogative or the control of the Crown revenues to the French House of Assembly. To accede to the demands of the Assembly, will be a violation of good faith, as pledged in the constitution, to the British inhabitants, will turn over 150,000 souls from a British Government to a French majority domination, and will virtually and practically place them under a French republic, whether it be called a British province or not. I can hardly imagine such a policy on the part of the British Government to be possible; but if it be possible, I do say on good authority, that the sons and descendants of Great Britain and Ireland will not be thus transferred or sold, or given into the hands of Frenchmen. Thousands of men will die on the battle field first. They will at once say—'If we must be placed under a republic, it is far better to be the citizens of an English, than the vassals of a French Republic.' They will, in the first place, make forcible resistance; and in the next place, they will seek a union with, and the protection of the U. S. Government; because they know that if the U. S. Government should obtain possession of Lower Canada, it would establish the English as the legislative & judicial language there, as it has done in all its other French & Dutch possessions. The Frenchmen of Lower Canada are also aware of this, and dread a union with the U. S. much more than they do Mr. Hume's baneful domination of the mother country. Their object is to establish a local French 'nationality' Republic. But such will most assuredly be the feelings and efforts of the British inhabitants if the faith of the British Government be broken with them. I cannot believe that they will ever be reduced to such an alternative; but supposing a case which the events of the past year have rendered possible, I frankly state what will be the certain result. 'I have ample proofs in my possession that such has been a common feeling and consultation amongst them during the first few months of Lord Goderid's feeble though well meant government. Britons never will be slaves.'

It may be said, 'the U. S. do not want to enlarge their territories.' That may, or may not be true; but no man would object to the enlargement of his possessions, however extensive and valuable they might be, provided an adjoining estate could be added to them with comparatively little trouble or expense. Great Britain has no desire to enlarge her territories; but she would not object to take possession of all her old North American colonies again, if a majority of their wealth and intelligence, were to seek an alliance with her upon justifiable and honorable terms. But the burning shame would be, that the expatriated sons of Britain should ever be reduced to seek an alliance with foreign power.

One thing more is asked for the British inhabitants of Lower Canada—namely, that as the supplies for the maintenance of the local government have been lately placed under the control of the Assembly, they may have an equality in the representation

of the province. It were easy to show from early Royal Proclamations and Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the administration of the government of Lower Canada for more than half a century, that the perfect equality of the British with the French inhabitants was provided for and recognised, notwithstanding the inferiority of their numbers. I now contend, that this equality should be carried into the representative branch of the Government also, when it is invested with great additional powers. I contend for it, not because the British inhabitants are equal to the French population in numbers, but upon the very stipulations of the conquest of Lower Canada—upon the provisions or articles of the original conquest—and upon the ground of actual possession from 1763 to 1831, when the supplies for the maintenance of the local government were placed under the control of the Assembly. I contend for it also upon the ground, that the British inhabitants possess, confessedly, the majority of the wealth and intelligence, and pay more than one half of these recently conceded revenues of the province. Even before this control of the supplies was given to the Assembly, Mr. Stephen, one of the Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonial Department, gave it as his opinion, 'as the only effectual mode of rescuing the English Townships from disadvantages to which he thought it was neither just nor safe to subject them,' that 'the French and English representatives should be brought within an equality, or some approach to equality in numbers, into the same Legislature.'

Mr. Stephen observed further—'The great source of these controversies is the difference in the two races, combined with the difference in the territories on which they are settled.' (Evidence before the Canada committee, 1828.) In a former letter I have proved this to be the fact; I therefore contend, that 'the two races' should be equally represented in every branch of the Government. This is all the British inhabitants ask for. Mr. Stephen proposed to give them this equality in the representation by uniting the provinces; I propose to do so by increasing the representation of the English Townships, as was done originally, and with great advantage to new settlements, in the states of New Hampshire and Vermont, where every given district was allowed to elect one representative to the Legislature as soon as it contained 20 families, and to elect two representatives as soon as it contained (I think) 40 families, when the representation of the district was complete. Until this equality of the 'two races' in the representation is granted, or the House of Assembly retrace its steps, and promises fidelity to the principles and equitable administration of that constitution of government to which it has heretofore professed unqualified attachment from 1791 to 1833, I submit that it is no more than an act of justice to the British inhabitants of Lower Canada, that his Majesty's Government should resume the appropriation of those revenues out of which the supplies for the maintenance of the local Government are granted.

I have only one thing more to ask in behalf of the Canadas. As you Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck have been proved to be the authors, as well as the agents, of the 'nationality' and democratic government schemes in the Canadas, I would submit to the hon. members of the House of commons that they treat your speeches, whenever your rise to address them on Canada affairs, with those marks of neglect, contempt, and scorn which your conduct so richly merits. The members of the British house of commons would confer few greater benefits on the Canadas than thus to treat the men who have endeavoured on the one hand to persuade Englishmen that the Canadas are a useless and expensive burden to England and on the other to excite the inhabitants of the Canadas to resist the British Parliament, and to assist freedom and independence from the baneful domination of the mother country.

I am, &c.
CANADIAN.

LOWER CANADA AFFAIRS.

(continued)

Not one of these 18 gentlemen holds office, or is in any way connected with or dependent upon the Government of the Province.

The actual state of the legislative council is as follows: it consists of 35 members, taken from the most opulent and respectable classes of society, of various origin, in different parts of the province, of whom seven only hold office, including their speaker (the chief justice of the province,) and the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who were present at the deliberations.

It would be difficult perhaps to find in any British colony a legislative body more

independent of the Crown than the legislative council of Lower Canada; and so far am I from possessing, as the King's representative, any influence there, that I will not conceal that I have on more than one occasion regretted the course adopted by the council. But whilst I make this confession, I will not deny but I have on the contrary, much satisfaction in avowing that I repose great confidence in that branch of the colonial legislature; it is a confidence derived from my knowledge of the upright, independent and honorable character of the great majority of those who compose it, & of their firm and unalterable attachment to his Majesty's person and Government, and to the constitution of the colony as by law established.

My sentiments regarding the present legislative council are not of recent date, or displayed now to serve the purpose of the moment; they are already recorded more fully in my despatch of the 27th March, 1833, upon the Address of the House of Assembly to his Majesty of the 20th of March, 1833, to render the legislative council elective, or to do away with it altogether; and to that despatch I now take the liberty of referring.

2. The Executive Council.

In enumerating the changes which have taken place in the executive council, I will refer, as in the case of the legislative council, to the date of the Report of the committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of Canada.

The following are the changes alluded to as having occurred subsequent to that period—

The chief Justice of the province (chairman)—Resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Hale, receiver-general of the province—Resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kerr, Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Quebec, and Judge Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty—Withdrawn.

The appointments and recommendations for appointments, subsequent to the period above referred to, are as follows; namely,

1. J. L. Papineau, Speaker of the House of Assem.	Recommended during the ad- ministration of Lord Aylmer.
2. J. Neilson, 3. P. Panet, 4. Dom. Mondelet, 5. Hughes Heney,	

Of the above gentlemen, Messrs. Papineau and Neilson, for reasons assigned by them, respectfully declined the honor intended by his Majesty, of appointing them to be members of the executive council.

The Hon. P. Panet took his seat and assisted at the deliberations of the executive council, until removed to the Bench as a Puisne Judge for the district of Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Mondelet is now an executive councillor, and has been deprived of his seat as a member of the House of Assembly by a resolution of the House, in consequence of his acceptance of that office.

And the Hon. Mr. Heney, now an executive councillor, is also a law clerk of the house of assembly.

Four of the five gentlemen above named are of French origin, and it is a circumstance worthy of notice with reference to the complaints of the house of assembly, of the 'vicious composition' (as they allege) of the executive council, that these gentlemen were all members of the house of assembly, and all belonged to what is termed the popular or Canadian party in the house.

I have already, in the several communications which I have had the honor of addressing to the Secretary of State for the colonial department, of the following dates, 15th July, 1831, No. 62, 5th May, 1832, No. 39, and 13th December, 1832, No. 103, (and to which I now take the liberty to refer,) taken occasion to remark upon the functions of the executive council, and upon the difficulty of obtaining the services of competent persons as members of it, if the principle of excluding those holding other offices is to be acted upon; and I will therefore only observe, generally, upon the present occasion, that it appears to me highly desirable that the executive council should be divested of its functions as a court of appeals, but that it should still continue to be a board of final audit of public accounts, assisted by a subordinate board of audit, the establishment of which would render the two distinct, and often conflicting, offices of inspector general and auditor general of accounts no longer necessary.

This subject has been already under the consideration of the provincial legislature in furtherance of the recommendation of Viscount Goderich, communicated in his Lordship's despatch of the 1st December, 1830, and bills have passed the house of assembly, in each of the three last sessions for the establishment of a board of audit; but having been amended by the legislative council, these bills have been ultimately lost, in consequence of the interference of the house of assembly with the prerogative of the Crown, in naming in the body of the bills, the individuals (selected by the house) to compose the board, providing for the holding office during good behaviour, and for their removal from office on the single address of the house of assembly.

3. The Waste Lands of the Crown.

The 'fraudulent and illegal manner' in which the waste lands of the Crown are asserted by the house of assembly to have been disposed of, appears to have no reference to dates; so that probably the charge embraces a long series of years, and certainly cannot be made to apply to the present time,

since the Governor of the province has not the power, such at least has been the rule ever since I have administered the government of it, to grant a single acre of the crown lands without the authority of the secretary of state, previously obtained, or under regulations sanctioned by his Majesty's government. As to the complaints of the house of assembly, with reference to the establishment of a land company in England, and the transfer to that company of an extensive portion of those lands, I have only this observation to offer, that the right of the Crown to the disposal of the waste lands of the province, is a right acquired by conquest and confirmed by treaties.

4. The case of Mr. Mondelet.

The alleged interference of the executive government of the province with the privileges of the house of assembly, during the last session, in the case of Mr. Mondelet. The subject of complaint having been disposed of by his Majesty's government, I will only here take the liberty of referring to the dates of my several despatches in relation to it, which with their accompanying documents will be found to contain ample information on that subject, as follows:

November 29th, 1832, No. 100; December 27th, 1832, No. 105; March 20th, 1833, No. 27.

5. The interference of Military force at Elections.

The interference of the military force at Elections, by which I apprehend is meant the employment of the military force, under the directions of the civil authorities in the suppression of a riot, which took place at Montreal, in the month of May, 1832, at the time when an election was going forward of a representative for the West Ward of that city.

This, as well as the foregoing subject of complaint, on the part of the house of assembly, having been already disposed of by his Majesty's government, it will, perhaps, be sufficient merely to refer to the dates of my several despatches in relation to it, as follows: namely, 31st May, 1832, No. 43; 6th June, 1832, No. 46; 7th June, 1832, separate; 7th September, 1832, No. 76; 34th September, 1832, No. 82.

It is, however, worthy of remark, that the house of assembly has been engaged in a most laborious investigation of this subject during the whole of the last and present session; and it is generally supposed that few, if any, witnesses have even yet been examined in exculpation of the parties implicated by the house; at all events, it is certain that the committee of the house, which has been engaged, have not yet made their report, and yet the subject of this solemn inquiry, still pending, is described in the resolutions of the house of assembly as 'a sanguinary execution of the citizens by the soldiery.'

(To be continued)

The following circumstance, although, perhaps trifling in itself, excited no small degree of interest, and we learn from a correspondent on whose authority we can rely, that it has been productive of considerable advantage in the district in which it occurred and obtained much popularity for Sir Francis Head, the Assistant Poor Law commissioner:—A few days since in the parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, the officers adopted the spirit of the new Poor Law Amendment Act, by putting the able-bodied paupers to work. This work consisted in wheeling daily four loads, of one and three quarters cwt. of shingle each load, from the beach to the weighing machine which stands outside of the workhouse; the shingle is sold. The distance of each trip is about a mile and a seventh, and the workhouse is about sixty feet above the beach from whence the load was taken. The able-bodied paupers said it was a mile and a half, and declared that the work was intolerable—that no able-bodied man could bear such cruelty. They threatened a mutiny, and they interested in their behalf several persons who knew nothing of the greater labour voluntarily performed by independent labourers working for wages. When the Assistant Commissioner appeared, he was hailed by them as a deliverer, as he seemed to be a short delicate gentleman, knowing nothing about himself, who would therefore think almost any work severe for others, and decide in their favour. They accordingly appealed to him. He heard their complaint attentively, but stated that he would try it himself, and directed them to put a usual load into a barrow. They took care that the load should not be below weight; he took it in hand, and with ease wheeled it from the beach to the weighing-machine, when it appeared that they had given him a quarter of a cwt. more than the proper load. He had performed easily in thirty two minutes the task for which they were allowed two hours. 'Look at me' (said the Knight,) do you see me heated. The rogues by a laugh acknowledged that there was an end of their complaint. The adoption of the plan reduced the rates from eight to six thousand pounds during the first year, and it is expected that this year there will be a further reduction of one thousand.—(Eng. Paper.)

By an arrival at New York, intelligence has been received from Lisbon up to the 13th ultimo. The extracts which we give below, will show to what an extent disaffection to the present Government of Spain prevails. The constitution of 1822 has been sworn to at Cadiz, Seville, Badajoz and Malaga.

Disturbances still continue in Spain, and it seems now highly probable that the existing Government will be overthrown. In Seville, on the receipt of a despatch sent to the authorities by the civil government of Cadiz, they called together the superior officers of the National Guard, and made them acquainted with what had occurred at Cadiz the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812. It was then agreed that all the corps in Seville should be drawn up, in order to ascertain the spirit they were animated with. The result was, that commissioners were appointed by them, who expressed the following wishes as those of their constituents, viz:—1st. That the

Ministers should be dismissed as well as Gen. Cordova, and a Commander-in-chief appointed, worthy the confidence of the nation. 2d. That a constituent Cortes be convened, upon the principles laid down in the constitution of 1812; and 3dly. That obedience no longer be paid to the existing government. As far as relates to the two first articles the civil governor had given way. And as to the third, the open rupture with the existing government, it was still under consideration.

We gather from these papers that Madrid is in a state of revolution. The *Revista*, a Lisbon paper of August 5th, says, that intelligence had been received, that a revolution had taken place which caused a considerable bloodshed, the result of which was the dismissal of Isturitz, and the appointment of Mendizabel as Prime Minister; the Queen proposing to give to Spain a constitution with two Chambers. This, however, is denied by the Lisbon journal of the 13th, which says, 'we regret to find that M. Mendizabel is not in office, and on the contrary that the present Ministry are continuing their career of mischief and anarchy, and have now declared Madrid in a state of siege.' One cause of the tumult in Madrid is said to have been the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes from the 11th to the 15th of August.

Madrid, Aug. 5...We are assured that the French Ambassador at this court has declared, that if, in consequence of the insurrection movements which have already commenced, the existing fundamental laws should be supplanted by the constitution of 1812, all diplomatic relations will immediately be stopped with the Government thus established, and passports demanded.

Isturitz, the President of the Spanish Ministry, is confined to his bed with a violent inflammatory fever.

New York, Sept. 12....*A Killing Frost.*—There is reason to fear that the frost of last Tuesday night, has cut off the hopes which were entertained respecting Indian Corn and other Fall crops. We have had opportunity to converse with persons from the interior of this State and with others who have passed through New England, and they say every thing is killed. The market people who come in from around the city bring the same report. The Boston Daily Advertiser says, 'The severe frost of Tuesday night appears to have put an entire stop to the vegetation of many plants, which usually continue to grow two months later. Indian Corn is killed; very little if any in this vicinity having ripened the present season. Melons, squashes, cucumbers, beans, and other garden vegetables are killed. This will occasion a serious loss throughout New England, and cause a severe deprivation to many persons.'

Early Frost.—On Tuesday night there was a very severe frost in this vicinity, which has killed cucumber, squash and potato vines, and injured almost all vegetable productions. Early frost we have learned, it would have been in almost any other season, but we have had one every month during the summer. In Smithfield and Cumberland, the tops of the houses looked as if there had been a fall of snow.—*Prov. Journal.*

Frost in Maine.—Extract of a letter from a town near Portland, dated Sept. 8th. Tuesday last was like a winter day, and the night following was so cold that the vines and their fruits were frozen. It is melancholy to look on the desolation. Not an ear of corn is there any where in the neighborhood that has arrived at a fit state even for boiling. Potatoes are about half grown, and every thing much in the same condition.

Crops in Vermont.—The early frost in Vermont has nearly destroyed the corn, potatoes and buck-wheat in several sections of the State.—*Troy Budget.*

Extraordinary Fact.—The most extraordinary and the best attested instance of enthusiasm, existing in conjunction with perseverance, is related of the founder of the Foley family. This man who was a fiddler, living near Stourbridge was often witness of the immense labor and loss of time caused by dividing the rods of iron, necessary in the process of making nails. The discovery of the process called splitting, in works called splitting mills, was first made in Sweden, and the consequences of this advance in art were most disastrous to the manufacturers of iron about Stourbridge. Foley the fiddler was shortly missed from his accustomed rounds and was not again seen for many years.

He had mentally resolved to ascertain by what means the process of splitting bars of iron was accomplished; and, without communicating his intention to a single human being, he proceeded to Hall, and thence, without funds, worked his passage to the Swedish iron port. Arrived in Sweden, he begged and fiddled his way to the iron foundries, where, after a long time he became a universal favorite with the workmen; and, from the apparent entire absence of intelligence or any thing like ultimate object, he was received into the works to every part of which he had access. He took the advantage thus offered, and having stored his memory with observations and all the combinations he disappeared from amongst his kind friends as he had appeared, no one knew whence or whither. On his return to England he communicated his voyage and its results to Mr. Knight and another person in the neighborhood, with whom he was associated.

In the year 1828, the Revd. gentleman could and did, sign the following proposition, viz. 'The true idea of a religious establishment, appears to us to be, that a fixed and permanent provision be made by the state for affording religious instruc-

tion to the people, and that the established religion be that which is professed by the majority of the governed. In the year 1836 the same Revd. gentleman can prescribe 'equal dispensation to all—or equal withdrawing from all—of government bounty and patronage' as the only panacea of the evils under which we labour.'

In 1828 the Revd. gentleman wrote as a son of the venerable church of Scotland, and as an authorized instructor of her members in the ancient faith of his nation: in the year 1836, he betrays some manifest tokens of having been with Bentham, Hume, and the Westminster Reviewers, and learned of them. The space of eight years brings forth a vast deal of the march of intellect.

In 1828, the Reverend gentleman could write and sign, 'The liberty which we claim, brethren, to ourselves, let us never envy to others; in 1836 he can 'admit of no compromise,—of no neutrality.' None can 'render any important service to the country, who do not cordially embrace and honestly and consistently act upon these enlarged views,—the views set forth in the 'Prospectus.'

But, a *propos*, as my lord Chesterfield would say, a thought has just this moment struck me. From your allusion, Mr. Editor, in the 'Standard' of 13th instant, it appears that you have had a letter from an implicit disciple of the Reverend gentleman. If you have quoted him right, your correspondent does honour to his Master by his proficiency, 'No compromise' is the badge of discipleship. Not having learned your sentiments respecting the public good, from the powerfully and eloquently written,—'Prospectus,' you are not 'of independent principles.' You are 'looking after loaves and fishes.' You have not 'the good of your country at heart.' How well does the implicit disciple execute the orders of his master! 'No compromise!' No forbearance! I wonder very much that the implicit disciple, if he is a subscriber, did not 'withdraw' his patronage from your paper.

It appears that the Reverend gentleman has had success in the making of implicit disciples; for it begins to reach our ears, in this county of Mississauga, that there were at the late meeting of gentlemen, in favour of the principles of the 'Prospectus,' some would be, two or three devout, pious reverend robbers. *Omnia sclera perfecta sunt, quantum sat est cuique etiam ante effectum operis: latro, atque manus inquiete, latro est.*

I am, Sir, &c.

A BELIEVER IN THE BIBLE.

20th September, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

At the Cattle Show of the Sherriff County Agricultural Society, held at West Sherriff, on Thursday the 8th inst., Premiums were adjudged to the following persons, viz:—

On Breeding Mares.

1. John W. Clow,
2. Asaph Knowlton, Esq.,
3. John Hoskins,
4. John Pickle, Jr.
5. Pere Hoskin,
6. Nelson Jackson.

On Bulls.

1. Asaph Knowlton, Esq.,
2. Leonard Wells,
3. Henry Lawrence,
4. Edmund Longley,
5. Stephen P. Knowlton.

On Milch Cows.

1. Wing S. Stephens,
2. Asaph Knowlton, Esq.,
3. Edmund Longley,
4. Joseph Moffatt,
5. E. W. Goddard,
6. Clark Harris,
7. Sheldon Wells,
8. Benjamin Martin.

On Working Oxen.

1. E. W. Goddard,
2. Chester Cooley,
3. Joseph Moffatt.

On Three Year old Steers.

1. George Boright,
2. Shepherd Parker, Esq.,
3. David Jewell.

On Two Year old Steers.

1. Jacob Clark,
2. Asaph Knowlton, Esq.,
3. Orin Blin.

On Yearling Steers.

1. Asaph Knowlton, Esq.,
2. Louis Clark,
3. Edmund Longley.

On Two Year old Heifers.

1. Louis Clark,
2. William Taylor,
3. A. Nash, Esq.
4. No competitor.

On Yearling Heifers.

1. Wilber W. White,
2. Louis Clark,
3. Joseph Moffatt,
4. Augustus Rogers,
5. Barton Kathan.

On Bull Calves.

1. Shepherd Parker, Esq.,
2. Eliphalet Townsend,
3. William Taylor,
4. John B. Buchanan,
5. Sheldon Wells.

On Rams.

1. Simon Blin,
2. William D. Smith,
3. Orin Blin,
4. Amasa Lewis,
5. George Shepherd.

On Ewes.

1. Rufus C. Parmelee,
2. Orin Blin,
3. Saul Bell,
4. Barton Kathan.

On Boars.

1. Jared Griggs,
- 2, 3 & 4. No competitor.

On Sows.

1. Inela H. Keep,
2. Jared Griggs,
3. Sheldon Wells,
4. No competitor.

On Butter.

- 1 Inela H. Keep,
- 2 Jason Sargeant,
- 3 David Frost,
- 4 Benjamin Martin,
- 5 Doctor R. Parmelee.

On Cheese.

- 1 Jason Sargeant,
- 2 Sheldon Wells,
- 3 Wing S. Stevens,
- 4 Clark Harris,
- 5 Barton Kathan.

On Wheat.

- 1 Francis Rogers,
- 2 Edmund Longley,
- 3 Alfred Nash, Esq.
- 4 Simeon Blin,
- 5 Barton Kathan.

On Corn.

- 1 Solomon Benham,
- 2 Alfred Nash, Esq.
- 3 Sheldon Wells,
- 4 Paul H. Knowlton Esq.
- 5 David Jewell.

On Oats.

- 1 Francis Rogers,
- 2 George Bright,
- 3 Edmund Longley,
- 4 Asaph Knowlton, Esq.
- 5 Wing S. Stevens.

On Pease.

- 1 Edmund Longley,
- 2 Rufus C. Parmelee,
- 3 David Jewell,
- 4 & 5 No competitor.

On Barley.

No competition.

On Potatoes.

- 1 Nelson Jackson,
- 2 George Bright,
- 3 Chester Cooley,
- 4 George A. Goddard,
- 5 Benjamin Martin.

Farms in Brome.

- 1 Austin Wheeler,
- 2 Chester Cooley,
- 3 P. H. Knowlton, Esq.

Farms in Farnham.

- 1 Leonard Wells,
- 2 Alfred Nash, Esq.
- 3 No competitor.

Farms in Shefford.

- 1 Benjamin Martin,
- 2 Alvan Williams, Esq.
- 3 David Frost.

Farms in Stukely.

- 1 Francis Rogers,
- 2 Willard Sargeant,
- 3 George A. Goddard.

Farms in Granby.

- 1 Captain Elijah Hall,
- 2 None Worthy,
- 3 John Sweet, senior.

Gardens in Brome.

- 1 Abner Potter,
- 2 Chester Cooley,
- 3 P. H. Knowlton Esq.

Gardens in Farnham.

- 1 Samuel Wood, Esq.
- 2 Alfred Nash, Esq.
- 3 No competition.

Gardens in Shefford.

- 1 Doctor R. Parmelee,
- 2 Benjamin Martin,
- 3 David Frost.

Gardens in Stukely.

- 1 Shepherd Parker, Esq.
- 2 Wing S. Stevens,
- 3 No competitor.

Gardens in Granby.

- 1 J. K. Crosby,
- 2 Capt. Elijah Hall,
- 3 Horace Lyman, Esq.

ROTUS PARMELEE, Sec'y.

Waterloo, September 12, 1836.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 27, 1836.

His Excellency Lord Gosford has imposed upon us the task of publishing another speech.

The first thing that strikes one, on looking at it, is, that it is a good deal shorter than the one which has been named by his Excellency, *my speech at the commencement*. So much for an external view.

Let us look at it internally. 'My speech at the commencement,' it will be remembered, contained not a little highly important matter, but the whole sum and substance of the present is, the supplies. The officers of government have not been paid their salaries for the last three years, the House of Assembly having shamefully refused to pass a bill for the purpose, because, as stated *inter alia* in the 92 resolutions, the government employs some officers of 'British or foreign origin,' and because the speaker and a dozen others of the Assembly want an elective council. His Excellency, last year infringed the constitutional act to please the Assembly, and robbed the people of 70 or 80 thousand dollars in order to purchase a supply bill. Towards the end of the last session the 'glorious majority' offered one for six months, and made no provisions for arrears.

The Assembly is again invited to make good the arrears and grant supplies for the current year.

There is a lack of ingenuousness in the mode, in which the noble Earl renews his demand. The speech says:

'The King has observed that you were induced, in that session, to grant the supplies only for six months and to prefer the complaints, contained in your address, apparently in consequence of the publication

of a few detached passages from the instructions to which I have alluded, and of inferences drawn from them which a knowledge of their entire contents must be expected to remove.'

Now the Assembly did not aver, that their reason for granting only six months supply was, that they were not in the possession of his 'instructions,' for they had previously found those 'instructions' (as frankly communicated by Sir F. B. Head,) in some newspaper & put them on their journals: nay, what is more, the noble Earl himself had laid an amended edition of the 'instructions' before them. It is, therefore disingenuous, we will say dishonest, to pretend to the Assembly itself, that it had refused the supplies in consequence of their not knowing what Lord Glenelg had written to Earl Gosford as his 'instructions.'

The Assembly's reasons are the same now, that they were last year and under Lord Aylmer; and their reasons will always be the same, until all power, judicial and executive, is placed in their hands and until the legislative power is vested in them and an elective council.

We, therefore, hope that 'the Assembly will not recede from its position.'

Nor can it with so shallow an artifice for an excuse. The dishonor, (if our readers can frame to themselves any definite idea of honor as applied to the Assembly,) would be as great, as the attempt at a trick by Lord Gosford is childish.

His Excellency does not fancy that people will believe, that nothing else prevented the House from granting the supplies, than that simple reason, which he recognises, nor if the house grant the supplies now, will people believe, that no other means have been used to coax them into the measure, than his laying before it documents of which it is already in possession. People think that the Assembly is composed of more knaves than fools.

But, if the preceding sentence contains silly matter, we request our readers to check their scornful smile, until we give them the one which follows.

'His Majesty thinks it, therefore, but just that you should not be held to be committed to a course, adopted under a misconception, but should have an opportunity of re-considering your conclusions, with the full information as to the views and intentions of His Government, which you will derive from a perusal of the whole of the documents to be laid before you; &c. Can any thing be more flat? The Assembly is first made to understand why it had not granted Supplies, and then has administered to it, 'cheerfully,' a dose which is to cure it of its spleen: Oh, amiable Lord Gosford! Oh 'flattering and kind' Assembly! Oh the wisdom of legislators!!

There are a few incidental topics in the Speech to which we shall recur next week.

Our friend, 'A believer in the Bible,' is right in his surmise. 'One of the Petitioners' did 'stop his pen paper!' One question has struck us respecting the 'loaves and fishes.' For which of our articles, since Lord Gosford's arrival especially, could we ground a claim for 'loaves, &c.? We received another letter from one who, we suspect, is one of the fathers of the petition. He, with wonderful liberality, says, 'I became a subscriber to the Standard under an impression that its influence was required to sustain sound constitutional principles in the Townships, but I had then to learn that what was called sound principles by yourself & friends, would better have been described if called the ultra views of a party eager to sustain exclusive patronage. * * * * I am unwilling to contribute in the least, to the diffusion of opposite principles, or to mask my own opinions.'

It is perfectly unnecessary in us to declare to any one except to a 'liberal,' that in these back woods we have no party to connect ourselves with, far less to sustain 'ultra views' or 'exclusive patronage.'

We have no 'views' but those given us by the constitutional act, and if persons cease to make that act their guide, we are, of course, of 'opposite principles' to them.

We are a poor man, but poor as we are, we shall give to any one a member of Assembly's daily pay, for every sentence which he can shew we have written contrary to 'sound constitutional principles.'

It may prevent further curiosity, on the part of our querist, if we inform him that the 'liberal' gentlemen did not pay for their papers, and that one of them forgot to pay the postage of his letter.

Sloane, the person taken into custody last week, has been sent to Montreal jail, in company with Smith, alias Jordan S. Sprague, not Spriggs, charged with burglary.

From extracts in another column, it will be seen that the frost has effected a considerable extent of country.

A letter from a gentleman, now in Michigan near the borders of Indiana, to a friend of ours, says, that on the 20th and 29th of August, the frost had cut off the crops in that neighborhood.

Shipwreck.—On Friday evening last, as the Hamilton Steamer, Captain Mills, was proceeding on her downward trip to Toronto, a small schooner was discovered about 4 miles off in the direction of Niagara, completely waterlogged and in a sinking condition,—the crew, consisting of three persons clinging to the masts or taking shelter in the shrouds. With the energy and promptitude which ever distinguishes a British sailor, Captain Mills lost not a

moment in proceeding to the rescue of the unhappy crew, and most fortunately succeeded in taking off the Master and two other men, whose sufferings for several hours had been most severe. The vessel proved to be the 'Rambler' of Niagara, & having no cargo aboard, got swamped in the severe gale on Friday evening. The schooner was towed into Toronto by the Hamiton, and the crew taken all that care of which their miserable state required.—*Han. Gaz.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

Lower Canada.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sept. 22, 1836.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency Lord GOSFORD came down in State, to open the Session of the Legislature, and being seated on the Throne, the Assembly was called up, and attending at the Bar, His Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The events which marked the close of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, have occasioned your being convened at this unusual season of the year.

The Address on the state of the Province which I have voted to His Majesty by the House of Assembly, having been laid at the foot of the Throne, I feel it my duty to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of communicating the answer which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to return thereto. I shall, therefore, transmit a copy of it, in the usual way, to the House of Assembly; and shall, at the same time, in obedience to the King's express commands, place before both Houses the Instructions under which I assumed the Government of this Province, as well as those addressed to myself and my Colleagues in the Royal Commission.

But, if the preceding sentence contains silly matter, we request our readers to check their scornful smile, until we give them the one which follows.

'His Majesty thinks it, therefore, but just that you should not be held to be committed to a course adopted under a misconception, but should have an opportunity of re-considering your conclusions with the full information as to the views and intentions of His Government, which you will derive from a perusal of the whole of the documents to be laid before you; &c. Can any thing be more flat? The Assembly is first made to understand why it had not granted Supplies, and then has administered to it, 'cheerfully,' a dose which is to cure it of its spleen: Oh, amiable Lord Gosford! Oh 'flattering and kind' Assembly! Oh the wisdom of legislators!!

There are a few incidental topics in the Speech to which we shall recur next week.

In compliance with the injunctions of His Majesty, I have again to recommend to your attention the estimates of the current year, and also the accounts shewing the arrears due in respect of the Civil Government, which were laid before you during the last Session. The King has observed that you were induced, in that Session, to grant the Supplies only for six months, and to prefer the complaints contained in your Address, apparently of the above; orders for which will be taken at low prices & executed with despatch.

The motion then passed *non con.*

His Excellency's speech having been read from the Chair, a committee of seven Members was named to prepare the draft of an address to the same Committee.—Messrs. Morin, Nelson, Lafontaine, Viger, Hoot, Kimber and Vanfelson.

The census of the Counties of Montmorency and Drummond was laid before the house, and referred to a Committee of five Members.

The house then adjourned.

The opening Speech of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to both Houses of Provincial Parliament, has been forwarded to England by the ship Robert Thomas this afternoon, the Captain having waited a long time for its delivery.—Quebec Mercury.

We are happy to learn that the Hon. Chief Justice of the Province is sufficiently recovered to take his seat this day as Speaker of the Legislative Council.—Ib.

At Chatham on Sunday the 18th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Abbott, Rector of St. Andrews, Mr. Isaac H. Smith, of St. Armand, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of the same place, formerly of Chatham.

At Caldwell's Manor, 3d Concession, on the 22d instant, Mrs. Barbara, Consort of Philip Derrick, Esq., after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude; aged 53.

At Dunham, on Saturday the 24th inst. Mrs. Anne, consort of Mr. Samuel Maynard, aged about 31 years.

At Grandblanc, Michigan, on the 9th ult. Revd Nathaniel Ewer, aged 32 years. He has left a wife and four children to mourn the loss of a kind relative.

For many years he has struggled with disease.

And for the last few weeks his sufferings were extreme. He bore his illness with patience and Christian resignation and died lamented by those who knew him.

Printers in Vermont and New Hampshire are requested &c.

consol'd with the consciousness of having laboured earnestly to deserve it.

Quebec, 22d September, 1836.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1836.

The Speaker laid before the House, certificates of the return of the several Members who have been elected since last Session.

Mr. Andrew Stuart then took his seat.

Messrs. Desaulniers and Lajoie for St. Maurice, and Mr. Lefrancois for Montmorency also took their seats.

Mr. Morin introduced a bill to amend the 31 Geo. III. c. 31, in so far as the same relates to the composition of the Legislative Council in this province and to institute other provisions for the same....Second reading Saturday next.

Mr. Morin moved that on Monday next the House do go into Committee to consider the state of the Province.

Mr. Vanfelson thought it rather inconsistent to propose taking into consideration the state of the Province before the house was in possession of the document promised in the Speech from the head of the Executive.

The motion then passed *non con.*

His Excellency's speech having been read from the Chair, a committee of seven Members was named to prepare the draft of an address to the same Committee.—Messrs. Morin, Nelson, Lafontaine, Viger, Hoot, Kimber and Vanfelson.

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For many years he has struggled with disease.

MISCELLANY.

From the Spirit and Manner of the Age.

THE CACADORE.

A STORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

BLESSED! thrice blessed is England, in the circumstance that she is never *the seat of war*. Since the great civil war, all her contests have been abroad—for the rebellion of 1745 was too slight and transient to deserve to be mentioned as an exception. Few Englishmen, indeed, have any exact idea of the horror and wretchedness included in the phrase I have placed in italics above—it needs to have been an eyewitness of war, on a great scale, to form a conception of the dreadful reality of this subject. No! thanks be unto God, few Englishmen can conceive what it is to have an enemy's army in the heart of one's country; the direct exertion, oppression, & plunder—the galling insult which makes the blood boil, but which it is destruction to resent—the ruin of our fortunes and our hopes—the devastation which years cannot replace—the outrages which makes the heart shudder but to think of;—these things, no Englishman knows from his own experience as a sufferer: he can have beheld them only as a witness, and in foreign lands.

This inestimable exemption from an evil to which all the continental nations have, in turn been exposed, engenders, however, a certain degree of callousness among our countrymen in these matters; or rather, they sympathise but little with sufferings of which they have no very distinct idea. What I am about to relate may serve to induce the reader to reflect upon what war really is; and the next time, (and far, far distant may it be!) when he shall hear the roar of cannon, the chime of bells, and the general hubbub of rejoicing for some great victory let him call to mind that it is worn at the price (not only of the brave men slain in battle,...that I pass—but) of such events as the following. He may depend on the accuracy of the picture. I narrate but what passed under my own eyes; the trite quotation is strictly applicable.

—*queaque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui.*

The only variation from fact, is in the suppression of the real names.

When Lord Wellington retired behind the lines of Torres Vedras, I was in command of a company of Cacadores, or Portuguese light infantry, having, like many British officers, accepted promotion in the Portuguese service. My subalterns were two brothers, whom I shall call Cameron. They were both fine, amiable, and brave young men; but the youngest was one of the noblest, freest, most gallant and generous spirits I ever beheld. At the time of which I speak, he was not above sixteen; tall, handsome, active, and enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he had the promise of becoming a most distinguished soldier. He had already been engaged in one or two actions, in which his behaviour had attracted great notice and praise; and, in addition to these qualities, he had a dash of romance, which crowned and harmonized the whole, peculiarly fitted for a war such as that in the Peninsula—a war even to the knife, for all that human nature holds most dear—for home, health, and roof-tree—for country, family, and friends.

At the time we entered the Portuguese service, the regiments were little more than skeletons; but the recruits flocked in, in crowds, and were speedily organized into battalions under the British officers and non-commissioned officers, who formed, as it were, the nucleus of the corps. Among the men who joined us from the country was a young peasant of about twenty years old, whose father's cot was within a musket-shot of our lines. He was peculiarly quick, active, and intelligent, and rapidly became what is termed a very smart soldier, and was soon promoted to be a corporal. This lad was, indeed, one of the most superior persons of his class I ever met with. His attention to his duty, and the smartness and precision with which it was performed, were equally remarkable. In a word he was a stern man; and what is extremely rare with such persons, he was as great a favourite with his own squad as with his officers.

Our regiment was soon complete in numbers; and its discipline, I may be permitted to say, was perfected before its equipment in arms, and still more in clothing, was fully made. Shortly after the army had taken up its position at Torres Vedras, we were ordered in advance, and it became my turn of duty to command the out-piquet. The guard consisted of my own company, and we came to our ground about sunset. I remember that night, and that spot, as if the occurrence were of yesterday; and well indeed may I! As the brilliant colours of the evening faded away a glorious moon brightened into all the radiance of a southern latitude. A half-ruined barn formed the centre of our post; it stood upon the edge of a gentle declivity, which was partly covered with bushes. About two hundred yards in advance was a cottage, which chanced to be that of Velasquez' father; and he himself belonging to my company, was now on duty thus close to his native spot.

The last rays of the evening had finally sunk from the horizon, and I was standing gazing on the rich moon, now rising high into the heavens, when suddenly I was alarmed by a shot and a loud scream which seemed to proceed from the cottage of which I have spoken. Accompanied by Niel Cameron

(the younger of the two brothers) and eight or ten men, among whom was Velasquez I hurried to the sentry at the outpost nearest to the spot. He said that he had heard the reports, and immediately seen three or four men rush from the door and make off in the opposite direction to our piquet. We hastened on to the cottage—advancing however, with caution, not knowing what the real cause of the alarm might be. All was still....We reached the door; it was open, and on its threshold lay a cap, apparently that of a French officer, in a position which inferred that it had been struck from his head by the door-sill as he hurried out. We entered the cottage, and there, on the floor, lay the bodies of two elderly men. Velasquez sprang to them. They were his father and his uncle. They were both quite dead! But this was far from all: a murmuring sound, as if some one half groaning, half striving to speak, was heard proceeding from a small inner room. On the instant, Velasquez started from his father's corpse, upon which he had thrown himself & rushed into the other room. Never, as long as I have life, shall I forget the shriek which at this moment, burst from him. It was the most appalling sound I ever heard issued from human lips—and truly so it well might be, for it was caused by the extremity of human agony.

Upon entering the room, we found Velasquez in the act of raising from the floor the body of a young woman, whom some of his comrades immediately recognized to have been betrothed to him. She was pale insensible, and apparently dying. The blood oozed from a wound in her side, and there were livid marks upon her throat as though produced by a violent grasp of the hand. The manifestation of despair by Velasquez was such as, in our countrymen, would have been considered extravagant; but in him these frantic transports were no more than natural. With alternate tears and curses, he vowed vengeance, deep and desperate, upon the author of his calamities. At length, we bore the body of the dying person to the barn, which I have mentioned as being the head-quarters of our piquet for the night, and she was laid upon some straw that had been spread out for the soldiers to sleep on. Cameron and I then bound up her wound. Velasquez seemed wholly unconscious of what was going on. When we desired him to hold the handkerchief, he appeared not to understand us; but when the end of it was placed in his hand, he held it until it was tied. I despatched a man to beg the attendance of the surgeon of the regiment, and then retired with Cameron within a partition which screened us from Velasquez and his charge. The rest of the guard had with that delicacy which the rudest learn instinctively at the sight of deep distress, withdrawn from the place and left them alone together.

That was the longest and most painful night I ever spent. I thought day would never break. Hour after hour I expected the arrival of the surgeon—every noise I thought was that of his arrival, but he came not. Towards one o'clock, the wind began to rise; and, as it howled through the crazy building, it rendered the silence that otherwise reigned, broken only by the moans of the woman, still more dreadful. The whole scene, indeed, impressed my mind with a degree of awe it has never forgotten. Velasquez sat by the side of the wounded girl; his musket rested between his knees, with one hand clasping her's, and the other supporting his head. During the whole of those dreary hours, he spoke no word, he shed no tear—despair seemed to have frozen all his faculties. As the flickering of the fire fell upon his countenance, I beheld his eyes glazed and fixed on vacancy; his body rocked mechanically to and fro....and this was the only sign he gave of animation. He seemed lost to every thing except the intense consciousness of his misery.

The night wore heavily away and still the surgeon did not arrive. I afterwards learned that he was called by duty to a distant part of the lines, and that my messenger did not reach him till too late. At an hour before daybreak it is usual for the advanced-guard to get under arms, and we rose from our straw for that purpose. As we passed through that part of the building in which Velasquez and his betrothed were, we found the unhappy man in exactly the same posture as when he first sat down. We went up to them, in order to ascertain the woman's state, when we found that her consciousness was beginning to return. I feared that it was—as indeed it proved to be—that restoration of the senses which so often precedes the dissolution. After a time she was enabled to give a distinct account of all that had occurred the night before. She said, that about nightfall, when she only was at home a party of about five or six French soldiers with an officer at their head, had entered the house. This man she described as being a tall powerful man, with light hair, and especially remarkable for wearing enormous moustachoes, which were still more conspicuous from their extreme whiteness. This man, it seems, had proceeded to commit upon this unfortunate girl every outrage which the utmost brutality could suggest. In the mean time, her father and uncle (for she was Velasquez' cousin) came in and endeavoured to rescue her from the ruffian's gripes. The result was the instant murder of them both and she herself was also struck down by a pistol ball. The men then fearing the reports would alarm our piquet, escaped with precipitation. The cap, however, which had belonged to the officer, chanced

to contain some memoranda and papers, from which we learned not only his regiment, but his name.

The scene which ensued between Velasquez and his cousin was the most affecting that it ever has been my lot to witness. She survived but a few minutes. The man still continued sitting by her side, and still held her hand in his. Cameron strove to rouse him; and addressed to him those ordinary topics of consolation, beyond which there is nothing to urge, but which alas! we feel to be futile. At last, varying from the dead to the door, Cameron exclaimed, 'If ever I meet that man, be it to-morrow, or twenty years hence, if I am prisoner with the French, or he prisoner with us...if ever I meet that man, I'll shoot him!' Velasquez, who hitherto had been quite passive, started at these words! With the impetuosity of his nation, he rushed towards Cameron, and seizing him in his arms, poured forth a flood of blessings upon him, interrupted by the sobs and tears which now burst freely from him. They were the first he had shed, and they relieved him.

'Of a sudden, he reflected that this conduct was improper towards his officer, and breaking abruptly from him, without saying a word, seized his firelock, and walked instinctively towards his place in the ranks. An old English sergeant-major, a veteran of fifty, took him by the hand, with that respect which sorrow always commands, and led him to his place. As he passed along, mingled pity and indignation gleamed in the dark eyes of his comrades, and many an imprecation was muttered against the Frenchman, which were afterwards but too bitterly fulfilled.

'Day had by this time fully dawned, and I beheld that of which I had, of course, frequently heard, but which I never personally witnessed but that once. The hair of the unhappy sufferer had turned from black to snow-white in the course of the thrice miserable night! Awful, indeed, are the ravages which the agony of the human spirit produces upon the human frame!

'From this time forward Velasquez was wholly changed. He did his duty, indeed, with tolerable regularity, but the activity and zeal which had so much recommended him to his officers, were gone. He seldom or never spoke,...he became negligent in his person, which had before been remarkable for its neatness,—his spring of mind was totally lost.

'All the officers of the regiment, of course, were acquainted with his story; & pity for the man's exceeding misfortune, as well as the recollection of the former excellence of his conduct, made them always overlook any irregularities or negligencies which were observable in him. He had the melancholy privilege of misfortune.

'In the mean time, there was one remarkable exception to his general apathy, though even this showed itself more in silent actions than in words. He attached himself, almost exclusively, to Niel Cameron. He was always, when it was by any means possible, in his presence,—he watched his steps,—he anticipated his wants,—he seemed to live but for his service. But it was but too plain, that the ardent thirst of revenge mingled largely in the gratitude which had called this attachment forth. It was the declaration of Niel, that he would destroy the Traitor officer wherever he met him, that had sunk so deep into the soul of the Portuguese; & the dark, fierce fire that burned within his eyes, as he gazed on Cameron, showed that this pledge was constantly present to his thoughts.

(To be continued)

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